

## Mediterranean Revival—1900 to Present



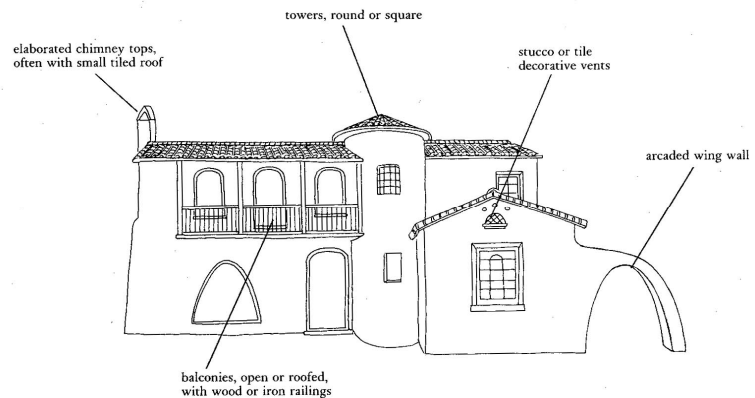
The Mediterranean Revival style is a mix of various elements and influences. It incorporates features and elements from the Spanish Colonial and Moorish Architecture in Spain and Portugal, Italian architecture, as well as the California Missions. Most 1920s Mediterranean Revival buildings were influenced by rural Italian villas and could be termed as a Rural Tuscan style.

The Mediterranean Revival style is the second most prevalent style in the City, following the Craftsman style. The best example of the Mediterranean Revival style in the City is the Guasti Villa, pictured above, which was influenced by Italian architecture. Numerous other examples of the style can be found throughout the City’s historic districts, such as the Ester Anderson House pictured right.



### Common Features

- Ornate low-relief carvings, highlighting arches, columns, window surrounds, and cornices and parapets
- Curvilinear gables
- Wing walls
- Red tile hipped roofs
- Stucco or plaster walls
- Arched or straight windows, with fancy wrought iron grilles
- Niches
- Decorative vents
- Arcades (arched or post-and lintel)
- Towers (square or round)
- Decorated parapets
- Elaborate chimney tops
- Loggias (galleries or corridors, typically at ground level)
- Extensive use of tile (both interior and exterior).



**Typical Mediterranean Revival Architectural Features**

### Windows

Windows were typically individual casement, or single-hung windows with wood frames. On some occasions, metal frames were used to replicate the ironwork used on other details in the house

*Doors*

Doors were typically carved wood, with a stained finish.

*Colors*

Homes were typically painted white, with a second trim color. Occasionally, a third color was used on the window frames.